Windson Theater Up S h Cook

Amusements To-Day. Bijon Opera House-Rosse for Rent. Hunnell's Museum Brostway and thirth. Buty's Thentre—Chalardle at School. Brand Opera Huns—Ny Farince. Baywety a talk St. Thentre—"Ja." Haver'r's Nible's Garden Mr Geraldine Haverly's 5th Av. Theore — Smill Hadison Square Theatre—The Professor, Hetropolitan Concert Hall—Concert N w Theatre Compare-The Major. Standard Theatre-A Massage from Union Square Theater-Comp life.

Advertisements for THE WEERLY SUN, issued to-morrow marning, must be handed in this evening before six o'climb.

The improvement in the President's condition was maintained yesterday. The daily rise of temperature, which did not appear until late in the afternoon, was greater than usual; but, though the physicians spoke of this symptom with reserve in the evening suffetin, they explained unofficially that it was due to accumulations in the swellen parotld. These were removed, and the swelling was for the first time perceptibly diminished. Later in the evening the fever subsided. The President's appetite and digestion are good, his respiration is again normal, and the physicians have been unable to detect an abnormal condition of any vital organ. He regains strength slowly, if at all, and is far from being out of danger, but the fact that he has passed another day his physicians.

The Sauctity of Human Life-A Sublime Spectacle.

There is no other man in America so universally despised, so universally abhorred, as CHARLES J. GUITEAU. He is imprisoned for shooting down the

Executive Head of the Government. And yet in such sacred regard is human life held in this country that the army and the navy are already put in requisition to protect the life of this execrated miscreant and to secure to him a fair and impartial

Verily, the equality and fairness of our institutions are not an idle and empty boast, but an invaluable reality.

The Organization of the Senate.

Should the Vice-President succeed to the Presidency, the organization of the Senate would become a matter of political and national importance. The committees of that body are now in the hands of the Republicans. There is no President pro tempore to call the Senate to order, and the death of Mr. BURCH, the late Secretary, who would have performed that duty if alive, will require a temporary expedient to bridge over the embarrassment.

At the adjournment, the Senate stood tnirty-seven Democrats, thirty-five Repubticans, one Independent, Judge Davis, and one Readjuster Republican, Gen. MAHONE. with two vacancles from New York. Putting aside for the moment any question affecting the rights of Messrs, MILLER and LAPHAM, or the reference of their credentials, and allowing them to be regular in every respect, how would they personally

beatestell "The President of the Senate for the time being shall stee administer the said outle or affirmation to each Senstor who shall hereafter be elected, previous to his taking

until a "President for the time being" should be chosen to administer the onth. This is the law, and not a rule of the Senate, which | English merchandise.

a majority might after or suspend. ing the election of a President pro tem. They can take no more part in that act than plete Senators until the eath of office Is

taken. their shoes they would complete the organization of the Senate and fight it out afterward. When they had the power they law and of decorum.

short lived, would be discreditable. Allow-

which demands the utmost prodence to the time. avoid dangers near at hand, caused by new and critical complications. A point has been reached when concessions to the interest of public confidence and of good order. should be made by both parties. A satisfactory compromise cannot be difficult, by | the United States Military Academy and the whilele an acceptable President of the Senate may be taken from one side or the other. If army, should be accused, and apparently on party projections block the way, then dudge good grounds, of defrauting the Govern Davis inight be chosen by general enternt,

In case of the President's death in to of the utnest consequence that the executive any shock, and that the whole people should feel that the machinery of government has not been dislocated at all.

It is a mistake to underrate the force of dicate is setting in that direction.

ers and manufacturers require is not so stinct for dishonesty or a yielding to it much free trade as fair trade. It is urged | through unusual temptations such as may that the doctrines with which Mr. Conpan | have there beset him. was specially identified have now been on trial for well-nigh forty years, and that Lieut Fitterin enjoyed an excellent repu-

CORDEN himself never contemplated a stubborn adherence on the part of other countries to protectionist ideas, and that, while sprend and growing disposition exists to charge the untoward condition of British industry on the practical workings of the CORDEN policy. It is worth remembering, ndeed, when we observe how strong a feeling of dissatisfaction with free trade is rising, not only among the food producers, but in every class of the industrial population, what Mr. DISRAELI said when the Corn laws were repealed: "The time will come when the descendants of the very men who now are clamoring for this measure will call on this House, with outcries no less loud and passionate, to reverse the step."

The advocates of the specious theory of

fair trade have specially in view the commercial relations of the United Kingdom with the United States, with France, and with the British colonies. As to the colonies, the new champions of protection find it difficult to propose any readjustment of the existing situation which shall be at once consistent with their own theories and acceptable to the larger dependencies. No public man has had the hardihood to suggest imposing retributive duties on the productions of the Canadian Dominion, alwithout losing ground greatly encourages | though that adjunct of the British crown defrays a large part of its current expenditure, including the interest on its public debt, by duties on English goods. So far as the relations between the colonies and the mother' country are concerned, those who most strenuously urge retaliation in the case of the United States and France would really favor perfect freedom of trade. The right to levy dues, however, on British merchandise would never be relinquished in Canada or Australia, unless the parent State consented to pay the colonial debts. It is scarcely conceivable that the British taxpayer could be persuaded to assume this burden. Practically, then, the aims of the move-

ment for fair trade are confined to the enactment of retributive duties on the products of these foreign countries which tax English goods. All the Continental States would suffer more or less by such a retaliatory policy, but the brunt of it would fall on France and the United States. It is true that the importations into England from France consist almost exclusively of articles of luxury, without which the mass of the British population could easily make shift to exist. It is not impossible, therefore, that a retaliatory tariff would, in the end, extort from France the concessions which her Ministry are at present indisposed to grant. The case of the United States presents a far more intricate and momentous problem. It is urged by the should be at all commensurate in its fiscal results to the duties levied in this country on British manufactures, would exert such a pressure on the farmers of our Western States that they would compel concesconverted by self-interest into free traders. who continue to whent the best have trines, that the bulk of the English people, being largely dependent on America for their food supply, could not bear the proposed in-It therefore follows that even if there | crease in the price of grain, and that, as a | especially honorable. But this cannot after should be no climiterage to the two Senators | practical result of the fair trade theory, the | the facts in the case of Lieut. FLIPPER, nor from New York, they could not be sworn in British laborer would be starved to death | mitigate the disgrace which will fall upon before the Western farmer could or would him should he be proved guilty. effect a sensible reduction of the duties on

Whatever may be said for or against the Hence Messrs. MILLER and LAPHAM will, new policy of retaliation, it seems plainly in any event, have to remain outside dur- destined to become a prominent question in British polities. A number of important by-elections are about to take place in Engthe pages on the floor. They are not com- land, and it is significant that most of the candidates on both sides have proclaimed In this view, the relative state of parties | trade. The movement has for some time at the adjournment would be unchanged, | had the warm support of the farmers, and and the Democrats would have the power to | it is now acquiring a considerable momenelect a President. Indeed, they might go | turn in the great industrial centres of Lanmuch further. If the Republicans stood in | cashire and Yorkshire. Protectionist views abstract grounds, to the working classes, for like principles are recognized in their turned out Senators regularly chosen upon | trades unions and self-insuring associathe flim-lest pretexts, in flagrant deflance of | tions. Such instinctive predilections could only be overcome by a conviction Such examples, however, should be re- that protection meant dear food, a remembered only to be detested. The Demo- suit which the advocates of fair trade crats cannot claim to have a clear and fair of course deny. Whether the working majority of a full Senate. To take advan- classes are won over will depend on the extage of an accident, and to convert it into a | tent to which the leaders of the Liberal political profit, which at best might only be | party, in whom they have confidence, may become infected with the new doctrine ing MILLIER and LAPHAM to be sented, par- Should the small freeholders and householdtles would be divided equally, as they were ers in the boroughs cooperate with the before the resignations of Conkerne and farmers and manufacturers, it is quite pos-PLATT. Under ordinary circumstances, in | able that the theories of free trade so long presence of this division, no extreme par- | embedded in British legislation might be for tisan on either side could be chosen. There a time, and to some extent, repudiated. At would be a prolonged struggle, such as was | all events, the present agitation for "fair witnessed dust spring over the nominations | trade," viewed in connection with its possifor Secretary and for Sergeant-at-Arms. | ble consequences at home and abroad, is The country is passing through an ordeal | one of the most interesting phenomena of

Lieut. Plipper's Case.

It is a matter of surprise, and also of no little regret, that Lieut, HENRY OSSIAN FAIRPER, the first graduate of color from only commissioned officer of color now in the ment. This efficer is now under arrest at to avoid even the appearance of a political | Fort Davis, in Texas, on the charge of embezelling the funds intrusted to him as Acting Commissary of Subsistence at that post.

and the legislative departments should West Point in 1873, and four years later Liout, FRIPPER entered the Academy at move in their respective spheres without graduated in regular course, and was an pointed a Second Lieutenant In the Tenth colored Cavalry. His company was then stationed at Fort Sill, and while there he wrote a very interesting book about his ex-The Pair Trade Movement in England. perience at West Point, which not only included his personal adventures and his the reaction against the principles of free | treatment as a colored cadet, together with trade now going on in Great Britain. It is that of his less fortunate colored predocestrue that a motion looking to the imposition | were and commute, James Weinsrein Smith, of retributive duties on goods imported but use of the best accounts over written of from certain countries received only about could life, with its routine of duties, its seventy votes in the late session of Parlias | pleasures and privileges, its incidents, and ment; but there begroom I for believing that | its homers. Two portraits of the author a much stronger current of opinion in the | shown bright, intelligent lad, with a look of country at large tion that vote would be mexed frankers; and shrewdness, who would be likely to make a brave and competent The demand that reciprical concessions officer. Neither these partraits nor the should constitute the ruling principle of | narrative would suggest that young Fairscamercial treaties has been expressed in PER was a knave. Yet his recent conduct at the taking phrase that what British farm- Fort Davis seems to indicate either an in-

in other enlightened communities so as to | to the position of Acting Commissary of shape legislation in conformity with the Subsistence showed that, whatever his British pattern. It is averred that Mr. other qualities, his integrity was beyond question. During the month of July he failed to forward his commissary funds as usual to department headquarters at San Insisting on the abstract soundness of the | Antonio. A despatch was accordingly sent theory of free trade, he would, if alive to- | to Lieut. FLIPPER, saying that the funds day, shrink from insisting any longer on | had not been received; but he took no noits one-sided application. However this tice of this remieder. Application was then may be-and there is no doubt that Mr. , made to Col. SHAFTER, who questioned his CORDEN often expressed a conviction that subordinate, and received the reply that he other nations would be prompt to follow | had remitted the funds by mail, and feared England's lead-it is certain that a wide- they had been lost. Some days passed, when a party from the garrison chanced to find Lieut. FLIPPER's horse standing with saddie bags in the neighboring village; and as the story of his deficiency was already abroad, the suspicion arose that he intended to escape. He was forthwith required to return to the fort, and to turn over his funds and accounts as Commissary to his successor. It was found that a part of the missing funds were checks given him by the officers to pay their monthly bills, and that these had never been presented for payment. An examination of his quarters showed a quantity of money strewn about, and a collection of jewelry belonging to his woman servant; and some of his weekly statements were in her trunk. When an additional search disclosed the missing checks concealed on her person, she quickly found her way to jail and Lieut. FLIPPER to the guard house.

Such, substantially, are the facts in the colored Lieutenant's case, and it need hardly be said that they look very bad for him. As there was but a slight deficit above the undrawn checks, he easily found friends who made up the amount, and the Government loses nothing. Of course, the true culprit may have been the servant; and this, in fact, is what FLIPPER alleges. She may have taken advantage of her opportunities to steal the money and checks, either on her receiving them for mailing or before that time. But why did not Lieut. FLIPPER make known the presumed theft to his commanding officer? If such a theft was committed before the day of mailing, he knew the fact perfectly well; or, if the servant was intrusted with the envelope for mailing, why did he not call her to account a She declares that he gave her the envelope to keep concealed for him till he should call for it. Why were his servant's effects so mixed with his own? And what was his horse doing, with saddle bags, in Chihuahua? With the utmost desire to give the colored officer a fair chance, it must be ad-

mitted that the facts bear against him. There is, of course, no logical connection between the case of Lieut. FLIPPER and that of Cadet WHITTAKER; each stands on its own merits; yet a general inference with regard to the value of colored youth as army officers is one of the first reflections that will come into most minds. Here are three colored cadets tried at West Point. SMITH fails to pass his examinations; WHIT-TAKER is court martialled for alleged trickery of a very despicable sort; and now the one of the three who succeeded in getting into the army is awaiting trial for peculation of funds. All this does not yet justify protectionists that a duty on grain, which | a generalization; but it makes a most unfortunate train of circumstances, as connected with the effort to introduce colored lads into the commissioned offices of the army. More is the pity that Lieut, FLIP-PER seems not to have appreciated the sions on both sides, and would be virtually great responsibility he was under at all times, and especially at this particular juncture, as a representative of his race. proved that they have thorough soldierly efficiency, and in the matter of comparative freedom from descritons their record is

No Extorted Confessions.

Prisoners are not to be put to torture to make them confess. Nor are persons to be imprisoned when the sole object is to wring from them involuntary confessions or admissions.

Unfortunate and contemned as she may be, Blanche Douglass in this respect their adherence to the programme of fair stands on an equality with the proudest citizen in the land.

Judge HUNT has issued an order declaring that no commanding officer in the navy is authorized to recommend the discharge of any can hardly fall to commend themselves, on | enlisted man or boy upon merely the request or entreaty of such man or boy, his parents, friends, relatives, or others. This will prove sad news for those lads from the interior whom Ancient Mariner Thompson gathered into the navy under the strange notion that it was necessary to infuse the naval service with Western blood. Judge Hunr declares that numerous applications for discharge are daily pouring into the department. It may be concluded that the very small quantity of Western blood still left in the navy must remain there, greatly to its own discomfort; but the greater portion of it had already been drained out.

> So far as relief from anxiety is concerned, it seems to be doubtful how much has been gained thus far by transferring Sirring Bull's camp of hostiles from Woody Mountain in Canada to Fort Yates. In the first place, there seems to be serious doubt whether the great concentration of Indians at the latter point has not put the little garrison substantially at their mercy, should they choose to go on the warpath. In the next place, a large party of young bucks has already taken a vacation without leave, in order to hunt buffalo. This latter practice would seen break up the discipline of the reservation, and accordingly troops are hunting after the buffalo hunters, with no tittle prospect of finding trouble in bringing them back. Probably the true solution of the difficulty will be to reduce the number of Indianaat Fort Yates, so that they can be properly controlled.

Capt. PAYNE, who has a strong desire to get at the silver and lead lately reported to be abundant among the Wichita Mountains of the In tian Territory, insists that the army officers at Fort Sili are now taking out the minerals there. Very likely his report may not be strictly true; but at any rate it is clear that the army officers should take care not to raise suspicions of seizing advantages in this respect, which would only excite a general fury for invading the Territory.

In these days of trial for Mrs. Ganfield it seems hard that some of the people about her. and more of the people not about her, should put into her mouth, and then repeat for the benefit of the country, stilled and unnatural expressions, plentifully sprinkled with such exciamations as Alas! or Woe is me! If they must invent language which she never used, at least let it be something less in the nature of the tragedy queen, and more suited to this excellent American woman.

Quaritch of London announces the sale by action of the conductant Library. This continued golsugh for a century and a balt, and has been any tely at Blenheim. The reasons which have led the resent Doke to part with a balak procession so notable are open to connecture, it is percure, that to inver from the working of the announcement that the books do not passuader the hummer directly from his hands. The brary contains between 18,000 and 20,000 commes. It pecialis strong in the times and Latin classes in califors of the early Italian waters, and in the Bibles of the little ath and sixteently enturies. The sale they have failed to influence public opinion | tation; and the very fact of his appointment | or the first of three parties occurs in December seat.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE BUREAU.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Since the exposure of Capt. Howgate's robbery of the Government. it is interesting to note how many persons profess to have been well convinced for a long time of the looseness of the management of the signal service. According to them, under Gen. Myer it was rotten in all respects, while ho and Howgate worked together, the General as the head, careless and extravagant, the Captain as the active man and disburser, smart and dishonest. Particulars of some of the practices are given in a manner going to show that a good

deal was actually known. For instance: When, four years ago, a Congressional committee appointed to examine into the signal service began to obtain evidence of rottenness, and an exposure was threatened, the committee auddenly ceased operations, the testimony was suppressed, somebody got ten thousand dollars, and the committee found nothing to the disadvantage of any one to report. Particulars are more minutely related of the feasts and other attentions by Myer and Howgate as the means of exerting an influence whereby the signal service was exatted and the appropriations made ample. The bureau was an eminently respectable affair, with Capt. Howgate for its active manager and Gen. Myer

the acquiescing chief. Without going into a history of this bureau, may be stated that originally it was wholly under the direction of the War Department; but by degrees, and by the manipulation of the appropriation acts, it drifted away, and became virtually independent. What the law did not provide in this respect was accomplished by practice. The thing stole away by degrees, and Howgate stole a good part of the thing. No one is prepared to say of Gen. Myer that he was guilty of anything worse than trusting

too much to Howgate. It is to be observed that the signal service, as it now is and has been since the war, is altogether different from what it was when Gen. Myer introduced his method into the army in 1861. The original idea and purpose were to transmit orders and messages on the field by means of flags by day and lights at night. The weather observations were an afterthought, when occasion existed no longer for the original occupation. The system is continued under Gen. Hazen, who has the "soft place" which is coveted by many another, and for obtaining which, it is said, he possessed peculiar facilities. Of bureaus it may be said there is a constant tendency to set up for themselves. To drift away from the head or the parent stem is natural, almost inevitable, especially where there are so many as to defy parental control. It may be said the Signal Bureau is a special instance. Is it?

The next exposure will probably be another special instance, and so on till the crop becomes so great as to be no longer specially, but shamefully general.

Look to the bureaus.

THE COUNTRY DEMOCRATS.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 29.—The opinion gathers strength among the Democrats of the central and western counties that with a harmonious State Convention and a popular State ticket they can beat the Republicans in November. It seems to be conceded that there will be three full sets of delegates sent to the Convention from the city of New York; and the question that now agitates the rural Democracy is. What are we going to do about it? It is reported that Gov. Seymour and Mr. Kernan are in favor of letting them all in, or, rather, letting in a fair representation of each faction, the total number to be sufficient to make up a complete delegation for the city. Many prominent Democrats in this vicinity favor this latter mode of getting around the difficulty. Still another class of leading Democrats vehemently oppose this compromise policy, and insist that all the delegates from the city sent by the new organization known as the County Democracy must be admitted and all the rest excluded. There is all the city delegates and sending the whole batch home with the advice to stop quarreiling. Previous State Conventions furnish precedents for each of these courses. It is well for the city Democrats to understand

It is well for the city Democrats to understand how the body of the rank and file of the central and western counties look upon this contro-versy. The mass of them regard the organiza-tion which has not sprung from the Counting of One Hundred as simply another and Tamthor which has just suruing from the Countition of One Hundred as simply another and Tambanay organization, and no more emitted an exclusive certificate of regularity than any one of its humerous predecessors, which have homed into prominence and lapsed into ducay since the time when McZiri Hall, following the lead of Fernando Wood, twice overthrew Tambanay, and when, in a later struggle, Arollo Hall rose up and put down William M. Tweed; and again, in our own day, when Irving Hall threw out its deflant banner, and declared war on John Kelly. Indeed, all through these twenty-five years of conflict, the country Democrats, though not unmindial of faminany's many binners and transgressions, have looked upon the organization as tinged with the presinge of regularity. At all events, there are many plant benderates in the rural districts who think it best to give all the factions in the city inicinding Tammany a share of the delegates, because each has votes behind it; and they are simple chough to believe that the main offect of running a State ticket is to elect it, and that votes count at the policy However, if the chief end of the Democratic party in the State of New York is to vindicate somebody or to punish some ody rather than to elect anybody, then the active in the man and set baddy beaten at the ballot boxes.

Whatever turn things may take inthe city, the delegates from the back settlements hope you will send up a new set to the Convention all around. They are tired of meeting thosame old officehealing, officeseesing hacks every year, and erro out for something fresh. So familiar have the laces of your racked delegations from the ware in the hoteles can bick out and sert the delegates and label them according to the several halls they represent.

Give us fresh men for delegates from the city, and the country will harmonize the Convention. Then, with an entirely new order of candidates on the State tloket, we can elect it by a handsome majority.

some majority.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Size I have rend with interest the remarks that have do on published in The Sex of "A Discontented Militarian" and "Four centh Regiment," and would like to reply thereto. The methods and memps employed by the "amust court marina" with delinquents are certainly very inconsistent and savor of favorism. They convene and put the calput trade rath, and, nate times sure of every ten, do not believe him, and, naless the happened a being with the powers that he he is med. "Fourteenthbring a physician's certificate that he had sor fact. " Was there or radictor that could be in that a number were one by in aping at them? And there were one have a during it is a to pay the above in every none he is although And what would be the discount whether the modes was raid to the desire to the court into the modes was raid to the desire to the court into half. Resides, who combedes are delet process and sometimes thrown our by the cort market.

I hold that the desire of the market.

s one, objected to being marched all over town to for any regular and they will be needed a sleave the runks, and they will be needed a

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 On Behalf of the Varuna Boat Club.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire If the Youngest Brooklyn rowing club is to receive a copy of the shotch of the boar American Star, of which Mr. t amr writes to Tue sex; I think the Varuna Boat Club's

620 GEORGE ALENCE, BENGEVEN, Aug. 27. Mr. White's Long Service.

TO YUE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sec. My father. I. E. White, who was for hits one years empered with the flowedyn schools, was not, as basheen stated, thrown be out of combinational when the Western District Book begot was absented by the Boald of Education after its axis had been publish. He was in the Eastern and not the Western Dastrict, and he held districts only to be day of his death.

Whataw D. Wante.

THE PRESIDENT'S INABILITY,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Your correspondent "Constitution," in his ingeniously reasoned communication on "The Inability of the President," which appears in THE Bun of this date, remarks as follows:

"To place the head of a Government of 50,000 or people, living under a written Constitution, with limited powers, on a footing with corporations and courts, gov erned by by laws and regulations for their convenience, and to apply their practices as analogies for the succession to the Presidency, is to trifle with big things."

firm that a perfect analogy pro hac rice does lie

He further adds:

"Analogies have no place in such a debate." In the face of these positive assertions, I af-

between the Government of the United States and a moneyed or other corporation. In an article on "English Corporations and Endowments," published in the Edinburgh Review for January, 1834, which was understood at the time to be from the pen of Lord Chancellor Brougham, the writer justly maintains the following propositions:

"A corporation is the course and description which society must assume for many purposes, as soon as men have begun to gather in masses round common centres. and as often as a generation is found rational enough to look beyond its own vague and fugitive existence. Everything depends, in every instance, upon the end which is proposed and the means which are employed in the construction of this corporate machinery. Thus na-tions are corporations in their relations with each other. All constitutions must clothe the governors and the gov erned with a corporate character at home. This is the effect not only of the Constitution of a supreme Government-it necessarily follows also from the local divisions which represent the interests of the county and of the hundred."

Now, if this exposition be correct, and I am at a loss to conjecture wherein it can be shown to be defective, it would seem to follow, logically and inevitably, that immediately upon the prostration of the President, the course which convenience, experience, and universal usage have established in analogous cases ought to have been pursued in reference to the executive power; in other words, Vice-President Arthur ought at once to have entered upon the discharge of the powers and duties of the Prosidency. Had this been done, it is not too much to say that the relief from official care and responsibility thus temporarily secured to the suffering President would have proved largely instrumental in the preservation of his valuable life. To suppose for a moment that upon his restoration to health and efficiency Gen. Arthur would have stood in the way of his resumption of the powers and duties of the high office which the American people have devolved upon him, is to do that gentleman the grossest injustice. What is more, had the contingency in question arisen, and had Gen. Arthur shown himself so lost to all sense of propriety as to attempt still to wield the functions of the Chief Magistracy, is it not certain that the indignant rebuke of his countrymen, of all parties and shades of opinion, would have driven him into

retirement? Furthermore, the nation would have been spared the humiliating spectacle of the notorious charlatan, who, like the ass in the lion's skin, masquerades from day to day, under the designation "Blaine, Secretary," usurping the exercise of an authority not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both. TANNERSVILLE, Aug. 24.

A Question of Interest to Oystermen. GREENWICH, Aug. 29.-At the October term of Supreme Court of Errors of this State a case come up which will attract much attenthose who are interested in the ovster business. Under the law the Pish Commis-sioners have the right to apportion to individuals certain ections in the waters of the State for oyster cultivation The parties then stake off the section designated, and the law protects them from depredations. Mr. James Eighted produced a large section in this harbor through several parties. Afterward he sold his rights to Mr. Geo. W. Hoffman for several thousand dollars, Mr. Hoffman, tiving cash and notes secured by metasse up rayonent. which has been assumed him by the State in fee samp. that he aid not own the graperty, but only had a right to could color, only that right to could color, only that right ("It there and that he thousands of acres appartioned by the Fish Commissioner's invarious waters of the State, the decision will be awaited with interest.

In last, if betrays him." When asked to explain, he said. "We can nearly always fell a newly discharged convict who has served a look term in prison by his calor, which cothes over his face because he is defined the such that Nation at manifest of the model three such that I was a such that I want to be a such a glimping of their solar."

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Is there may care for a red nose, non-alreaded.

AN OLD BEADING

The Course of a River Blocked.

LONDON, Aug. 29.-A despatch from Genevato the Book New reports that a buse mass of cock and earth has fallen from the incuming side at Foreign in the earth has fallen from and the set up the outer of the Exer Jobel, an afficient of the films, converting the valley into a lake.

Alive in their Graves-Two Brothers in a

t aved Well Make Verbal Wills. From the Note was Picture. Mr. G. Wiard, who has just returned from one was severely in mod by the timmers, he more resource than could work at one time.

Among the thirsty ones yesterday hunting up and does Whome or absorber for something to qualify the tweet man in reser black who effected the drug since and sain completed these some become frame that the soft water or "Tweet three of any Wally of take soft water or

CREMATION OF A SIAMESE PRINCESS. Impressive Ceremonies at Hangkok-Thou

From the Erangelo

You have not forgotten the proposed visit of the King of Siam to the United States last year, nor how sudjently that wish was postponed. A great sorrow fell upon the King, in the death of the princess, drowned in the river Chewbryal. The royal remains were kept in state until last March, when they were disposed of by cremation. These experiences are essentially the same from generation to generation, because all is ordered to be done according to the ancient royal custom. I will not, therefore, send you an original one, but rely upon an account by the Rev, N.A. McDonald, in his little book. Sam: Its Manners and Customs.

The body of the princess was embalmed, and then placed in a copper urn, in a sitting posture. This copper urn was placed inside a goiden urn. These urns have openings at the bistom, so that bodies exposed in them become perfectly dry. The urn was placed on an elevated platform. While it was being placed there conch-shell blowers and trumpeters were performing lustify on their instruments. This trumpeting is called the "invitation to the corpse to be seated on the platform."

When thus seated, all the insignia of royalty to which the princess had been accustomed during her life, were brought and arranged in order at the foot of the urn. The band of trumpeters came at early drawn, at noon and at dusk, every day, to perform the funeral dirge.

There were also wailing women, who chanted the excellence of the deceased. The women spent an hour each day in this service; and in the intervals, a company of priests, seated upon a platform near the urn, chanted and resited moral lessons in the Pali language. These services were kept up daily until the burning.

In the mean time preparations were made for the cremation, which they call language. These services were kept up daily until the burning.

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In the mean time preparations were made for the cremation, and from the

images, flowers, shrubbery, and every other thing the Siamese consider ornamental.

On the outside of the Fra mane enclosure were houses built for the princes, nobles, and foreigners who wished to attend, and who were all entertained at the royal expense. There were tables set, and regular means served, with all the delicacies of the season; and vegetables, fruits, ice cream, cake, lemonade, and even wines and liquors for those who indulge in such staffit dripies.

wines and liquors for those who include in such sinful drinks.

The ceremonies lasted for over a week, and there was rope dancing, jugglery, pantomime plays, side shows, feasting, preaching, praying, chanting, &c., all going on in a jumble. At night, too, those brilliant fleeworks, in which the Siamese excel, were touched off by the King himself, and were continued till a late hour.

In the centre of the Praymane building was erected what may be called the Praymane proper. A floor was laid over the whole building, about twenty feet from the ground; and upon that floor, directly under the tail spire, was erected an oxagonal pyramid, about sixty feet in circumference. It diminished, by right-angled gradations, to the height of about thirty feet, and terminated in a truncated top, where the and terminated in a truncated top, where the urns are placed.
On an appointed day the royal remains were

the complexion of Criminals.

In speaking of a prisoner who had just been sent hack to the cells of the Basic rise part in the brack so there be swall we alread five the brack to the brack so the Brack so there has no cert the contract of the State fire. The brack so there has so there be swall we alread five the brack to the cells of the Basic fire desirable.

In speaking of a prisoner who had just been sent hack to the cells of the Basic fire the station in Brooking, acre to the criminals.

In speaking of a prisoner who had just been sent hack to the cells of the Basic fire the station in Brooking, acre to the contract of the station in Brooking, acre to the contract of the station of the station of the procession, and put upon the broad fire the procession, and put upon the broad fire the procession and put upon the broad fire the procession and put upon the broad fire the procession, and put upon the provinces of the procession, the chief princes, obtains the procession, the chief princes, obtains the princes of the procession, the chief princes, obtains the princes of the procession, the chief princes of the p which were also at term in prison by bis calce, which contensiver his face because he is denied the subshit. Many a man has been included up to that rack and delegation by a mind. The case crise applied between the contensive in mind. The case crise applied between the contensive in the contensive i

neestors for many generations by this manner, and during one In this manner, and during one of the lays of the present cremation these bones were brought out in the present cremation these bones were brought out in the present cremation these bones were brought out in the present cremation these bones were brought out in the present cremation there is a state of the furning, and the next norming I saw the procession of many descriptions which bore them down the river to a state them over the water before a certain temple.

The cromation was a grant affeir. The King condid himself in lavish dismay and distribution of costy gifts. Some of the Americans who were there say that the buildings, and the

BUNBIEAMS.

-A Georgia farmer mistook his ragged son for a scarecrow at a distance, and playing shot bullet into him.

-Nineteen apple pies of ordinary size in isville eating match.

-Augusta, Ga., has now in operation 175,000 spindles in her cotton mills, representing

Being sued for breach of promise by one girl just as he was about to marry another, a St. Louis young man committed spicide.

A petition is being got up by the ultra-Radical iconoclasts for the removal of the statue of Na-poleon I from the Vendome column in Paris.

-A Hartford beggar, ostensibly deaf and dumb, inadvertently scake in answer to a sudien ques-tion, and has been sent to jull for six months. -Mr. Gladstone's friends think that the

close of the session did not bring him rest an hour too soen. He looked dreadfully worn the last week. -The men who robbed Gen. Schramm at St Denis of valuables worth over \$150,000 have been convicted. The General is 92. He fought at Austerists.

-At the elections in Kentucky recently,

Mrs. Minerva Brashears was chosen Clerk of Letcher Co. and Mrs. Emma Smith Clerk of Laurel Co. They were thu widows of Clerks who had died in office. -A pretty woman was dangerously Ill at Rising Fun, Ind., and the physician promised to cure her

if she would desert her husband and clope with him. The bargain has been carried out on both sides. ...The new conservative London weekly will be edited by Mr. Sebastian Evans, a literary man of eminent ability as a journalist. Earl Percy and Alderman Cubitt back the enterprise with deep purses.

-Small coaches for four persons have

been put into the streets of Boston by a new company. The fare to any point within the city limits is 25 cents per passenger. The same scheme recently tailed to Philadelphia. -During a fire at St. Joseph. Mo., a woman was so absorbed in saving furniture that she for

got her baby until it was cut off by the flames. Then she frantically tried to rescue it, but in vain, and has been nsane ever since. -An Eastern paper is responsible for the

startling averment that a Cincinnati belle, in reply to the question whether there was much cultivated and refined society in her native city, replied: "You just bet your boots that we're a cultured crowd." -The Russellville Messenger of Logan County, Ky., reports that Dr. Proctor is the victim of the

persecution of five ghosts, all mounted, the leader riding a mule. They bombard his house with stones, and a volley from shotgons has no effect upon them. -The Rev. Father Grogan attempted to frive a Land League out of his parish schoolhouse, in Chicago, where they were holding a meeting, and char

retorted that he was drung, and threw him into the street -Daniel Jones, an aged bank President at Watertown, Wis, and Charles Wood, an equally aged nanufacturer, have both been regarded in munity as pattern men. Nevertheless, they had a des perate fight over the discounting of a note, and Mr fones was so badly whipped that it was doubtful for a time whether he would recover.

-Madras, the so-called benighted Presidency of India, is the first to recognize the claims of wo-men to important offices. The Gasette announces the appointment of a lady, Miss Pogson, to be Meteorological Reporter to the Government of that Presidency. Mis the duties of Assistant Government Astrono -In addition to the \$100 which Thomas

Harrison, the popular revivalist, receives for a week's services at a camp meeting, he makes a profit from the sale of his photographs, hymn books, and biography The managers of the camp at Acton, Ind., say they were well pleased with these terms, and voluntarily provided him with a tent furnished in the most luxuriant manner

-The stained glass windows of a prosperous gambler at Saratoga show, enwrought in a filteenta century pattern, portraits of himself and his lamily, and alongside the dying gladiator he has pictures of his horses and jockeva. "Such an affront to good taste," a writer thinks, "is an advertisement of the man whose name and business would otherwise be spoken at the Springs in a whisper."

-The project of a world's fair seems to be having about the same experience in Boston that if wen through with in this city. The idea was received at first with some enthusiasm, particularly by those who had ousiness reasons for being interested, and a few weathy no such general public demand for a fair as would insure

success, and nothing has of late been done -One of the celebrities of Texas was Panthe, them, whose claims to public regard were the usual ones of wonderful courage in fighting Indians, skill in marksmanship, and fleetness as a runner. He tousted of these qualities unduly in a barroom at Delphi, and sem found himself challenged to a root race. Ber to run, he was easily beaten by a boy. Then his reputa-tion for sharpshooting was destroyed by a wager that he subla't hit a hat at thirty paces in ti finally, a dranken Indian was incited to give him a wine-

ping. Panther Sam is no longer a hero. -The hatred between Roman Catholies and Orangemen has been intensified in Ontario by Va cent F. De Longe, an apostate priest, who declares that he was subjected to terrore for his hereay in a motastery at Sandwich. He tells a more wonderful story, hore ret, of a Father Firzpatrick's tongue being out out in a Mon treal monastery, because he spake against the Pope To Longe solemnly declares that he saw the mutuation, and the Grangemen believe him. On the other hand, he is said to have long been insane, and those who have him

in charge admit that his mind is now unsettled. -Early in August, in a village of Epirus, a most artful stratigem was played on the furtish troops. Capt Davell, a famous brigand chief, who is in command of 120 men, sent twenty of his compales into a voltage, and caused notice to be given to an Uzhashi of

bur at this time there were builty who were back, and did not starte. Others were white with a band of back at the electer.

When the time came for maining the first, the cuter gorden arm was removed, leaving the copper one. This was covered by a delicate beautiful one, made of sandaiwood, in a sort of creat wicker work. Sprees and fragrant flowers were strong about the arm. All valuable and products articles were removed from the platform; this was also lowered soveral feet to make it more convenient. The sandal week was arranged under the grad of the ura and fragrant powders were poured amonth the stocks. A conjected the feet of the sing and convenient the stocks. A conjected the remained was all from the stocks. A conjected the train, and soon the wood was an abbare. The chief princes and nobes were standing near with lighted wax candles in their hands. Each inturn stepped in and placed them upon the pyres.

Tube of water were provided, and men with departs ready to prevent the flames from rising too high and consulting the failuling. Nothing is consumed, however, but the sandal wood and the corpse which is in the ura.

When the wood was fired, the band strick up a function of mustard considering conjugate to the corpse which is in the ura.

When the wood was fired, the band strick up a function of mustard considering conjugation. The corpse was burned the eighth day of the erremonies, but these were still continued for four days after the burning. The coarse of mustard considering conjugation and a single part of the sure of mustard considering conjugations of many leaves are one of the large, and the women commenced to make the all the mean of mustard considering conjugations of the corpse which is in the ura.

The forest translations of the inverse districtions which the sill have a mustard special continued for four days after the burning. The coarse of the fact of welling to a male that the coarse of the fact of the fact

as the Panes of the placed was chatachershire fan trobusn-one of the three of and bought distribute, in both it was too that he award much store than much for pears like interpolation of the pears like interpolation of the pears like in th friction and apply House Limber in Hampeline. If was a port in emonty after see that nate that he Printed Relation by maintain of white Mrs. 108 heighton, who are arthurst Many L. Cour, | his patriment, and more secure